

The Indianapolis Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,571

WHEN INDICATIONS.

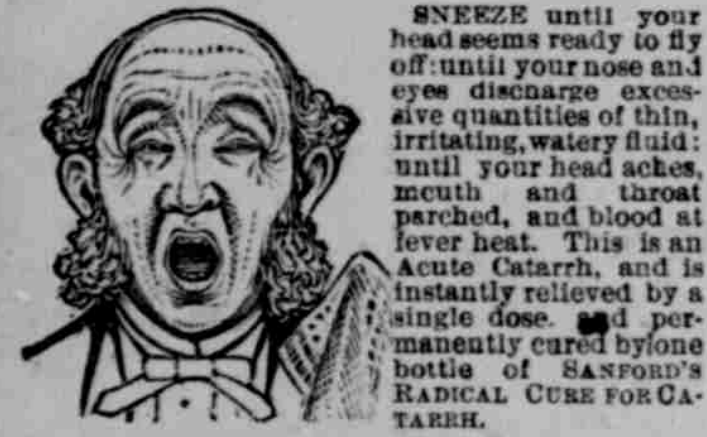
FOR MONDAY--Partly cloudy weather, local rains in Tennessee Valley, followed by increasing cloudiness, local rains, warmer weather in Ohio Valley.

If interested in an Overcoat, just look at LOT 5,243--a Fancy-back, Gray Diagonal Cassimere, marked to \$12. We have too many of this lot, and name this price to close them.

AT THE

WHEN

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!



Complete Treatment with Inhaler, \$1.00. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists, for \$1.00. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure.

"The only absolute specific we know of."--Med Times. "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."--Rev. Dr. Wiggins, Boston. "After a long suffering with Catarrh the RADICAL CURE has conquered."--Rev. S. W. Moore, Lewisburg, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."--Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

For the relief and prevention of the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Nerve, Hysteria, Female Pains, Catarrhs, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria and Evidences of the use of Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain; 25c. everywhere.

MASKS, DOMINOS, BEARDS, WIGS, MUSTACHES,

old and Silver Fringes, Laces, Stars and Spangles, Burat Cork and Clown Powder.

CHARLES MAYER & CO.,
29 and 31 W. Washington St.

BROWNING & SLOAN,
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN

Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Lubin's, Colgate's, Lunderberg's and Rokecker's Fine Extracts, Genuine Imported Florida and German Cologne, Florida and Lavender Waters, Fine Toilet Soap, Sponges, Tooth Hair, Cloth and Nail Brushes, and all articles wanted for the toilet at the

LOWEST FIGURES.

Try The OLD FOREMAN CIGAR.

Manufactured by F. J. Coffin, 44 Virginia Avenue, N. Y. City.

W. A. K. GATTS & CO. handle the "Old Foreman."

Not Unloading, But Dumping!

Said a Salesman of a Large Wholesale House to me recently: "When I first went on the road this season people bought Sponges, Tooth Hair, Cloth and Nail Brushes, and all articles wanted for the toilet at the lowest figures. We are in the same position as the salesman. In addition to our own large stock, we have the Simon Hays stock at assignee's sale at 1/2 as much as half cost, and although we did an enormous business we did ourselves largely over-worked with goods, and, like the salesman, must DUMP THEM!"

Unloading won't do; it is not fast enough; we must sell the goods REGARDLESS OF COST! Values will not be considered during this special sale.

Great \$25 Overcoats for \$15.
\$15 Overcoats for \$8 and \$10.
\$8 Overcoats for \$5.
\$23 Suits for \$15.
\$18 Suits for \$12.
\$15 All-Wool Suits for \$10.
\$12 All-Wool Suits for \$7.

Frozen and odd lots of Men's and Boys' goods way down below cost. Boys' Overcoats and suits 25 to 40 per cent. below regular prices. We better advertise what we do not perform, and we say you have never seen goods at such low prices as we shall offer them during the coming week, and during this Dumping sale.

MODEL

CLOTHING CO.

Special reductions in our fine Underwear and Hosiery, Gloves and Mittens. We shall present to each purchaser of a \$5 Suits Overcoat from our Boys' Department, a free running sled.

WASHINGTON.

Doubts as to the Passage of the Mexican Pension Bill--A Stumbling Block.

Swelling of the Arthur-Blaine Carburcule in Social Circles--Retrenchment and Reform the Democratic Shibboleth.

Congressional Purposes for the Week--Chandler's Answer to Randall's Letter.

What the Hawaiian Minister Says Regarding the Treaty with the United States.

THE MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

It Will Probably Be Defeated--There Are So Many People Interested, That It Will Prove a Crucial Test to Members.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.--"Nearly a half-million of men, women and children are interested directly in the fate of the Mexican pension bill," said a Western member today, "and yet there are prospects of the bill being defeated, by overloading it with amendments."

"Do you really think it can not pass?" asked your correspondent.

"It will go through the House in some shape," replied he, "but I am of the impression that it will be so disfigured that it can not be passed by the Senate."

"But a conference committee may make such amendments that--"

"That the House will consume all the remaining time in discussing. True, on a conference report there can not be debate there is on the original bill, but there is a feeling between the two branches of Congress, and I am afraid that there can be no such thing as a mutual agreement upon a measure where there is such variance of opinions, not even on a bill like this one. It will be a sorry day for the party that defeats this bill, it affects so many people. Soon it would in itself cause up the times. It would put a lot of money in the hands of those who feel this commercial depression, and would be a great blessing; and yet I hear so much technical criticism that I fear it will be defeated. In any event I expect to see a good many members defeated for re-election on account of what they do in this matter."

A SOCIAL CARBURCULE.

Various Reports About the Coolness Between the Arthur and Blaine Factions.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.--Friends of Mr. Blaine claim that the report circulated that Mrs. Blaine had written a curt letter to President Arthur, in response to the Executive's invitation to take part in the New Year's reception at the White House, was for the purpose of fanning the flame that has been ready to spring up for some time between these two factions, and that there is no truth in the statement whatever. The report originated, however, it is said, at the White House. An intimate friend of the President, it is alleged, first stated that Mrs. Blaine had addressed a letter to President Arthur, and that in it she expressed in cold, stern language surprise that she should be subjected to an invitation to visit the White House after the treatment her husband had received from that quarter during the recent campaign. She meant to convey the idea, say rumors, that the invitation was adding insult to injury.

There is no disguising the fact by either side that there has been some feeling existing for some time between the Blaine and Arthur factions; that most people here tried to help it on, and that the last report is but another installment of the kind of stuff that has been dealt out by those who hoped to see a consuming flame. Just how long it will take to puncture this social carburcule is not known, but that there are those here who are pricking at it, and who profess great friendship for both sides, is true. If it were left alone it would heal, but if it is pricked some more there will be a painful sore exposed.

THE DEMOCRATIC SHIBBOLETH.

Retrenchment of Expenses and Economy to Be the Guiding Policy of the Incoming Administration.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.--Retrenchment is to be the watch-word after the 4th of March. Senator Bayard and one or two other gentlemen who may have to do with Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, have said, in commenting upon the public debt statement, which shows such a marked decrease of receipts of late, that the Government must in some way be run for less money--a very great deal less, too--and that the economy must accrue to the benefit of the people.

It is believed here that the policy of the Democratic party during the four years of its power seemed to be a lessening of expenditures and a lessening of customs duty by a decrease of duties. This will place the cost of articles cheaper and the receipts of the Government will be proportionately as large as now.

This being the shibboleth of the Democratic party, the people can see whether they will approve it in advance, and in 1888, after reckoning what has been done they can make a pretty ready conclusion of approval or disapproval.

It will be made in this direction. There are men prominent in the Democratic party who proclaim that the Government can be

run for two-thirds of its present expense, and Governor Cleveland has indicated to friends that he will try to do it.

Funds for the Inauguration Ceremonies Wanted.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.--Fear has already been expressed that there will be trouble in raising enough money to liquidate the expenses of the inauguration. The party that will crown a President on the 4th of March next is not one that can draw upon officeholders for funds, but is one that must draw upon patriotism and those who would hold office.

The expense for the inaugural ball will be liquidated by the sale of tickets, but there will be an expense that may foot up \$20,000 or \$30,000 that must be paid by other means. The merchants and hotel keepers are coming forward, but not with exceeding alacrity.

RECONVENING OF CONGRESS.

The Measures Likely to Occupy the Attention of Congress During the Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.--After the usual Monday call of States and Territories for the introduction of bills in the House tomorrow, individual motions to suspend the rules will be in order, and a number of members will endeavor by this means to obtain the immediate passage of specified measures or the assignment of future dates for their consideration.

Mr. Collins intends to ask the House to fix a day for the consideration of a bankruptcy bill. Mr. Matson will ask for the passage of a bill reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, providing for an increase of the pensions of widows from eight to twelve dollars per month. Mr. Payson for the passage of a bill restoring to public entry the lands held within indemnity limits for the benefit of railroad and wagon road companies; and Mr. Cassidy, for the passage of a bill providing for the erection of a public building at Carson City, Nev.

A two thirds vote will be necessary in each instance to secure favorable action. Tuesday has been set apart for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with the understanding, however, that appropriation bills shall have preference. The pension appropriation bill, which was reported to the House prior to the holiday recess, will, in all probability, be called up for consideration on that day.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, it is expected, will be reported from the Appropriation Committee on the same day, and called up for discussion on Wednesday.

The Indian and District of Columbia bills will probably be reported to the House during the week. At the first opportunity, and in its discussion will not interfere with the appropriation bills, Mr. Logan will ask that the consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill be resumed. If that measure is disposed of before the end of the week, Mr. Willis will endeavor to secure the consideration of the Education bill. It is his purpose to call it up as his own bill and move that the Blair bill, which passed the Senate, be substituted for it.

In the Senate the Inter-State Commerce bill has the first right of consideration, and its supporters expect to see it passed. It will not be set aside for anything but appropriation bills. Its consideration is likely to consume a greater portion and possibly all the week.

The bill to declare the forfeiture of the Oregon Central land grant will probably be brought up during the morning hour and passed.

At least one of the pending treaties is expected to be reported from the Foreign Relations Committee, and a considerable portion of the time of the Senate may be spent in executive session.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Minister Carter Gives His Views of the Treaty as Affecting the Two Countries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.--Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, in a conversation with an Associated Press reporter to day, concerning the proposed extension of the Hawaiian treaty, said much had been written and said about the treaty based on a misapprehension of the facts. The commercial advantages to Americans he knew to be greater than was generally understood. Of course, the merchants and traders of the Pacific coast were the most benefited, and statements to the effect that the Pacific coast people were not in favor of the continuance of the present trade relations with Hawaii were unfounded. The impression that the treaty had created a sugar monopoly, or had contributed to the continuance of the monopoly on the Pacific coast was entirely erroneous. A combination of sugar refiners existed before the treaty was made. It had fought against the treaty when negotiated. It would not be seriously affected should the treaty be abrogated. Its field of operations was far removed from the refineries of the East, and in this fact alone lay its advantages. Hawaii did not produce sugar enough to affect the American price to consumers, and therefore injured no American producer. The price of raw sugar in the market at Manila, on the one hand, and Cuba and Porto Rico on the other. The San Francisco purchaser would not pay more for Hawaiian sugar than the cost of Manila sugar, nor would the Hawaiian producer sell for less than he could get in New York, less, of course, the difference in freight and charges--about three-quarters of a cent a pound; but advantages to Americans were not all involved in the retail prices of sugar. The American export trade to the islands had, under the treaty, grown from almost nothing to \$4,000,000 a year. It was estimated, he said, that the American owners of ships, in the Hawaiian sugar plantations, amounted to \$10,500,000; in oceanic marine, \$3,500,000; in inter-island mercantile marine, \$3,500,000; in American banking capital, \$3,500,000; American mortgage on foreign owned property, \$1,000,000; total, \$20,000,000; as an investment upon which Americans made an interest and profit, aside from that made upon \$12,500,000 of annual import and export trade. Six-sevenths of this capital was created by and through the treaty. Carter said the loss to the United States by the free admission of Hawaiian sugar was greatly over-estimated, and would not amount to more than \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000 a year. He considered the political advantages to the United States in aiding Hawaii to preserve

its independence and preventing the establishment of other powers of a naval station, which would be a menace to American interests on the Pacific, outweighed in the minds of American statesmen the questions of profit and loss. He thought the present treaty relations would be maintained, as interests of the countries demanded it.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Secretary Chandler's Reply to Randall's Letter Regarding the Amounts Necessary to Maintain the Establishment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.--Secretary Chandler, in answer to a letter from Mr. Randall, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, concerning the amounts necessary to maintain the naval establishment, says:

"On my part I venture to express my regret that with three bills conveniently awaiting the concurrent action of the two Houses, it was found necessary to pass any one of them before January 1, 1885, and that therefore serious embarrassments have arisen in administering the naval establishment. May I not ask the earnest attention of your committee to the importance of speedily terminating the anomalous condition of affairs, which makes it necessary to maintain the naval service without the assistance of the usual appropriations therefor. The Senate having dropped all the propositions for appropriations for additional cruisers and completing the money for the present, the question in controversy seems to be only this: On one side whether an appropriation bill for the balance of the fiscal year shall be framed, after consideration in detail of the estimates, which the law requires to be submitted to Congress, for the second is a loan, service for the year, and whether a specific amount, to be applicable to each object of expenditure, shall be classified and named in the bill; or, on the other side, whether, without such consideration, there shall be an appropriation in general terms 50 per cent of the amounts granted in last year's bill for the various objects specifically named in that bill. Surely the question is not a vital one. The first method is undoubtedly the wisest and safest, conforming to the practice which has been followed and never should be departed from, except in an emergency. The second is a loan, irregular and dangerous taking from the Treasury of millions of dollars with no indications on the part of the specific use to which any dollar is to be applied, but that is uncertain which may be made certain, and it is better to make appropriations by statute than to make them by reason of no action by Congress.

Secretary Chandler gives a tabulated statement, showing that the estimated appropriations in the bills are insufficient, except in the case of the amounts proposed for the repairs of wooden vessels, and concludes as follows:

"The whole question of the amounts needed for the construction, repair and maintenance of the naval service, and the steam engineering in the Navy yards depends upon the National policy concerning repairs of ships. It is the duty of the Department to apportion throughout the whole year whatever appropriations may be made for repairs of ships, and thus make work continuous, while preventing deficiencies, and this course will be pursued for the coming half year. There were last year, and have been this year, no deficiencies which could well have been foreseen or avoided, for there was, in fact, none of any noticeable amount, except last year for the maintenance of the fleet. Such repairs can not be delayed, and the Department is not at all months of the year, because the work can be done during the longer days, and the repairs can be made in progress. It is always desirable to hasten them to a conclusion, in order that the ships may be promptly used."

New York Senators.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.--The Express tomorrow will say its choice was Arthur, but as he has notified his friends he is not a candidate, that ends the business. It then says: "William M. Evans can make a speech as long as the Legislature, but we want something more than this. Evans lacks requirements in politics. The Express can discover no man who is so well adapted to the position as Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, always a Republican, with voice and with heart, and with long service, which gave no uncertain sound. Mr. Depew would be our very best candidate."

A Masked Highwayman Shot.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 4.--This morning at 2 o'clock Belthazer Kraus, a German barber, was passing a house, when he was attacked on Belmont street by three masked robbers, one of whom choked him while the others went through his pockets. He drew a self-loading revolver from an overcoat pocket and fired. One of the robbers fell, and the others fled. The wounded man proved to be Charles Brad, long believed to be a thief and several times arrested, but never convicted. He will die.

Suffocated Miners Fall Six Hundred Feet.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 4.--In the Magna Charter mine, at Walkerville, yesterday, arrived at the bottom of a shaft, by a rope, became dizzy in ascending the shaft, and falling out of the cage, were reduced to pulp against the timbers. The remains dropped to the bottom, nearly 600 feet below. John Ray, the only other occupant of the cage, arrived at the landing place in a kneeling posture, suffocated, and holding to the bar in a death clutch.

Opposed to Modifying the Spanish Treaty.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.--A Committee of 100 waited upon the Governor-General yesterday, asking permission to convene all the interested in the tobacco and cigar trade, or the purpose of protesting against the action of the Government to modify the clauses of the Spanish-American treaty, declaring the free introduction of leaf tobacco into the United States and reducing the duties on cigars 25 instead of 50 per cent.

New Claim at Was a Murder.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.--A month ago, or more, a body entirely nude was found hanging to a tree in the woods near Kensico, in West Chester County. It is now stated the case was a murder, and it is claimed the man was robbed and murdered and carried to the place where found and there strung up. Wagon tracks, it is reported, were found leading through the woods to the spot where the body was found.

An Elderly But Rich Bride.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.--The widow of George J. Chambers and his stepson, Harold Chambers, were married at the bride's residence, on Thirtieth street. Harold is now twenty-four years of age, and his bride forty-five. Harold is her third husband. The mother-in-law and bride is worth a million.

Prayers Offered for Sister Theresa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 4.--Sister Theresa, a niece of James G. Blaine and a nun of Malunkro, Convent, is dangerously ill. Prayers were offered for her recovery in the Catholic Churches to-day.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

An Aerial Torpedo Balloon to Revolutionize Modern Methods of War.

Spain Again Shaken Up--Fisures Open in the Earth--Terrible Scenes.

Three English Ironclads Ordered to Get Ready for Immediate Service--Destination Unknown.

AN AERIAL TORPEDO.

Destructive Air Machines That Will Revolutionize Modern Warfare.

PARIS, Jan. 4.--The Paris papers of Friday published a description of a reported invention of the aeronaut M. Godard, which, if really what is said should be realized, is likely to revolutionize modern warfare. The invention in question is an aerial torpedo boat of 5,000 cubic feet, which can be inflated in fifteen minutes, steered and stopped at the caprice of the balloonist, and capable of avoiding the shot and shell of the enemy. It is so constructed that it could hurl a ton weight of explosives on an army with impunity. The aeronauts with whom your correspondent discussed the invention were inclined to regard the most of M. Godard's reported statements as nonsense. It was inconceivable, said one authority, that a balloon of the kind described could be made so light as rise above cannon range and yet be able to carry anything like a ton weight of explosives. Besides, he went on to say, even granting that M. Godard had the delightful freedom of movement which he says he has, it is absurd to talk of hurling huge projectiles on an army. A few bottles of nitro-glycerine would suffice. Mr. Frederick Gower, replying to a question of your correspondent, said:

"M. Godard's torpedo balloon appears to include a principle for controlling the movements of a large aerostat, which is the chief point at issue in the whole question of ballooning. I know of no other man who has means he proposes to employ, but the ends which he hopes to attain require efficiency and a certainty of action beyond anything so far seriously claimed, that has been invented, to my knowledge."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Additional Earthquake Shocks in Spain--Fisures in the Earth Appear at Several Places.

MADRID, Jan. 4.--Additional shocks of earthquake occurred in various parts of the southern provinces. At Loja, Alhama, Jaen, Velez and Malaga fissures in the earth appeared. A great panic prevails among the inhabitants owing to the continuance of the shocks. The people throughout Paepea, Granada and Malaga sleep in railway trains or occupy tents and at night they congregated about huge bonfires. Religious processions are frequent. In some villages the inhabitants are suffering from famine. The bodies of the unburied victims are beginning to decompose. The ruins of Alhama present an awfully impressive spectacle.

British West Indies--Granville's Proposal as to Egypt.

LONDON, Jan. 4.--One section of the Cabinet opposes the advice of the Earl of Derby, Colonial Secretary, to accept the offer of America to admit raw sugar from the British West Indies, on the condition that differential duties of 50 per cent. be allowed in favor of American goods imported in the British West Indies. The Commercial Department of the Foreign Office has been ordered to prepare a report upon the result to the customs revenue of the West Indies likely to arise from a reduction of duties upon American goods.

Earl Granville declines to give his consent to the proposal to hold a formal conference between the Egyptian question at Paris. He proposes instead that informal meetings be held at the British Embassy at Paris, to be presided over by Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, at which the other foreign Ambassadors accredited to France shall have the privilege of taking part in the discussion, but not voting.

What France is Doing.

PARIS, Jan. 4.--Several papers state that the management of the Tonquin campaign will be handed over to the Minister of War from the Ministry of Marine. The Temps says General Lewal, the new Minister of War, is of the opinion that the reinforcements already sent are enough to insure the conquest of Tonquin.

An official dispatch from Hanoi says that General Negrier defeated 6,000 Chinese troops at a distance of one day's journey east of Chu. The details of the fight are not given.

The transports Chandernagor and Cheridon, with French reinforcements, have arrived at Haiphong.

Premier Ferry has refused the request of Clemenceau to permit Louise Michel to attend the burial of her mother. Louise will be sent to a maison de sante under a police guard to-morrow.

News from the Soudan.

LONDON, Jan. 4.--General Wolsey telegraphs that the Staffordshire regiment has been rowed over the Gerendid cataract, and are encamped at Hamdabad. He will soon have forces at that point ready for an advance on the Monasar country. He says everything is going well.

An Alliance With England.

ROME, Jan. 4.--It is reported that the Minister of Council on yesterday had under consideration an offensive and defensive alliance with England, the latter guaranteeing to support Italy's annexation of Tripoli in return for Italy's support of England in Egypt.

For Immediate Service.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 4.--A division of the channel squadron, comprising the ironclads Northumberland, Achilles and Agincourt, have been ordered immediately to prepare for service. Ammunition will be placed on the vessels to-morrow. It is believed that

in case of the failure of the furloughed men to report in season, they will be replaced by men from other ships.

Speculation as to the destination of the ships is rife. The order for the summary departure of the three ships is considered as the outcome of the last meeting of the Cabinet.

Cardinal McCabe Lunches at the Mansion House.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.--Cardinal McCabe to-day, on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's attending divine service at Marlborough Cathedral, dined at the Mansion House, the first time in many years.

Dynamite Found in a Box.

COLOGNE, Jan. 4.--A box passing through the customs, as of old clothes, addressed to a Cologne workman, was found to contain dynamite and gun cotton. Several anarchists, comrades to the man to whom the box was addressed, have been arrested.

A SOCIALIST MEETING.

The Regular Sunday Meeting of the International Association of Socialists.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.--The regular Sunday meeting of the Working People's International Association attracted the usual large crowd to 54 West Lake street this afternoon. The gathering, which attracted a few women, completely filled the hall. The Times' report says:

Dynamite Duxey, brought the chattering crowd to order by vigorous thumping with his fist on the table. C. S. Griffin was the first orator, and stated that this world had been created for the people to live in, and that the capitalists must take the non-capitalists into partnership, or else, with the assistance of dynamite, leave the world.

A. R. Parsons read a lengthy "whereas" referring to the lockouts in Pennsylvania, and asserting that the bread of the wage-workers is owed by "the privileged class." The resolutions appended were adopted with a whoop:

Resolved, That the despotic power which the privileged class possess is destructive of life, liberty and happiness, and should be abolished by any and all means.

Resolved, That the working class must control their bread and the means by which to obtain it, before they can in any sense be free men.

Mr. Parsons said the chief purpose of socialism was not to deprive the man who chanced to own a corner lot of his property, but to make it his forever; to put all men in places, and to place on their tables the countries of the earth. When socialism prevails every man would be a joint stockholder of the entire earth, and richer than Vanderbilt. Two millions of men were out of employment and destitute in this country. They represented 10,000,000 people. Socialism had become a necessity, "and," said Parsons "one must accept it or perish."

August Spies advocated murder because by it murder could be prevented. He who upheld the present order of society was a murderer. The mission of all Governments was to maintain robbery of the people. He offered a resolution indorsing the action of the Hocking Valley miners in destroying the property of the syndicate, and it was adopted.

John Sural, an old man, said he believed in a lighter a few thousand capitalists.

Miss Lee declared herself ready to shoulder a musket to kill a "mean, dirty, awful capitalist."

Mrs. Parsons chimed in with the sentiments of her predecessors, and thought she would look very charming in the good clothes and diamonds of the people. She asserted herself as able to throw a dynamite bomb as effectively as her husband. She closed with the expressed desire that ministers would in the future tell their starving parishioners to "trust in dynamite" instead of to "trust in God."

An Expert on Insanity Insane.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.--The occupants of Astor Flats, Lexington avenue, were startled early this morning by two pistol shots. Mrs. Tanesky rushed from her room with blood flowing from a wound in her head. "He has shot me and killed himself," the lady cried. A gentleman entered the apartment and found on the floor, in a pool of blood, Dr. Randolph Tanesky, a very well known physician of the city. The lady's wound is not dangerous, but she was prostrated by the shock. Dr. Tanesky was removed to the Presbyterian hospital. When he returned to consciousness he asked to be taken home, and being refused, he jumped out of the bed and made a rush for the window. He evinced other signs of insanity. It is thought the Doctor would soon recover. No cause except insanity can be suggested for the act. Dr. Tanesky is well known as an expert in insanity, and recently read an exhaustive essay on "Lunacy and its Crimes" before the Medico-Legal Society.

Died of Blood Poisoning.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 4.--Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, pastor of St. Anne's on the Heights Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, died at his home in that city early this morning from blood poisoning. About three weeks ago Dr. Schenck, who was then in robust health, had a corn removed from his toe by a chiropodist. Shortly afterward he complained of his toe being painful. A physician was called and found that gangrene had set in. His medical attendants amputated the toe out poison had before spread through the system for three days before the Doctor was in a comatose state. The Doctor was fifty-nine years old and leaves a wife and ten children. Dr. Schenck was born in New York, N. Y., and received his education at Princeton College. He was well known in Chicago and Cincinnati.

Drowned While Skating.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.--Jacob Statlerstein and Ida Rosenstein were married two weeks ago in this city. They went to live at Lawton's Farm, in Westchester County. Isaac Rosenstein, a brother of the bride, and Mollie Crystal, her friend, with the newly married couple, went to skate. The ice gave way and Isaac Rosenstein managed to get up, and grasping his sister by the hair rescued her. Miss Crystal and Statlerstein were drowned.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.
For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley--Partly cloudy weather, local rains in Tennessee; fair weather in Ohio Valley, followed by increasing cloudiness; local rains and southeasterly winds in Ohio Valley; easterly winds in Tennessee; warmer weather, falling barometer.

Upper Lake Region--Partly cloudy weather, local rains or snow, southeasterly winds, falling barometer, generally warmer.